

WYPDES Permitting for POTWs



WYOMING

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Staffing Changes

- The following people are no longer WDEQ employees:
 - Leah Coleman (Krafft)
 - Roland Peterson
 - Marcia Porter
 - Michelle Hinz
- New Staff –
 - Kathy Shreve (returning)
 - Kristin Pekot
- For contact information, go here:
<http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/wypdes/resources/contacts/>

The Basics - Authority

- Federal Water Pollution Control Act – 1972 (WPCA)
- Federal Clean Water Act – 1977 (CWA)
- Federal Water Quality Act – 1987 (WQA)
- The Federal Clean Water Act gave states the authority to assume ‘primacy’ to administer the NPDES Program.

The Basics - Authority

- Wyoming obtained primacy in 1974 (except for the drinking water portion of the Clean Water Act).
- In order to differentiate between EPA-issued NPDES permits for drinking water and those issued on the Wind River Indian Reservation, the state of Wyoming's permits are referred to as 'WYPDES' permits.
- Chapters 1 and 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations contain all the WYPDES permitting requirements.

Application – Which One?

- For wastewater treatment works (sewage treatment) use the WYPDES ‘Sewage Treatment Facilities’ form, available here:

<http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/discharge-permitting/resources/individual-permit-apps-for-discharges/>

- There are two versions of this form available on-line:
- If you can’t download it, e-mail one of us, and we can e-mail you a copy.

SUBMIT ONE HARD COPY AND ONE ELECTRONIC COPY



WYOMING POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE FROM

SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES

Revised April 2017

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Agency Use Only

Application Number

WY00 _____

Date Received:

(mo/day/yr)

FOR ANY QUESTION, PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, COPIES OR INFORMATION AS NEEDED
(BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE LETTER AND ITEM # ON THE ATTACHMENT)

A. TYPE OF PERMIT BEING APPLIED FOR (check one):

- ☐ New
☐ Renewal
☐ Major modification

FOR PERMIT RENEWAL OR MAJOR MODIFICATION:

Permit number _____

Expiration Date: _____

For permit modifications, please attach a letter explaining modifications requested.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT SYSTEM: (e.g., "Includes a mechanical bar screen with a manual bypass bar screen and a girt chamber", "flows through an ultraviolet (UV) disinfection unit", etc.). You may include description on separate sheet.

Application – INs and OUTs

- Make sure you answer all questions **COMPLETELY**. Even if applying for a permit renewal, you need to answer all the questions. A response of ‘see previous application’ is not sufficient.
- If a question does not pertain to your facility, respond ‘not applicable’, and provide a reason why you think the question is not pertinent to your operation.

Application – INs and OUTs

- If your site map or site diagram has not changed since your last application, you can copy those sections of your previous application and resubmit them, provided you can obtain legible copies.
- NOTE: Illegible items will be marked ‘incomplete’, and we’ll be contacting you for legible copies.
- Maps and diagrams may be submitted at any size/resolution necessary. You’re not limited to an 8 x 11 sheet.

Application – INs and OUTs

- Make sure to provide a good contact name, address, phone # and e-mail address. If I can't contact you, I can't ask questions, and your application will be returned. And you'll have to start over.
- ALL facilities must submit representative water quality data for:
 - BOD
 - E. coli
 - pH
 - Temperature
 - TSS
 - Hardness

Application – INs and OUTs

- If your facility is classified as a ‘major’ facility (those facilities with a design flow greater than 1.0 million gallons per day), a much more involved analysis is required.
- For all analyses, you must submit a copy of the lab sheet, or indicate that the analyses were self-performed.

Application – INs and OUTs

- Once you've completed the application, it must be signed by the appropriate signatory. 'For' or 'By' signatures are not allowed. Also, your consultant, if you hired one, can't sign either, and electronic signatures are not allowed.

Application – INs and OUTs

Authorized signatories for this application are the following:

For corporations:	A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.
For partnerships:	A general partner.
For a sole proprietorship:	The proprietor.
For a municipal, state, federal or other public facility:	Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Application – INs and OUTs

- Once completed and signed, submit one hard copy with original signatures, and one electronic copy. You can scan the original and put it on a CD or thumb drive, and include it with your application package.
- Don't forget to include a check or money order for your permit fees (\$500.00), payable to WY Dept. of Environmental Quality. And no, the state of WY is not set up to accept electronic payments, sorry!

Application – INs and OUTs

- If there's something unique about your facility, you should include a narrative about it, and if you've any good pictures, those can be helpful, but they should be labelled as to what you're trying to show us.
- If your previous permit contained a compliance schedule, you should include a narrative describing where you are in that process, if you've had any issues, and what you're trying to do to get back on track.

Application – INs and OUTs

➤ Mail your application materials to:

WY Dept. of Environmental Quality, WQD
200 West 17th Street, 4th Floor
Cheyenne, WY 82002

What DEQ Does With Your Application

- Basic facility information is entered into the WYPDES database.
- New facilities are assigned a WYPDES permit number. Please use this number in all correspondence with our office for accuracy.
- The application is reviewed for completeness. You'll be contacted regarding any missing items.

What DEQ Does With Your Application

- Once the application is complete, it is assigned to a permit writer to be reviewed for technical adequacy. You'll be contacted if any item is lacking.
- Once the application is complete and technically adequate, the permit writer drafts a permit for your facility.
- At this point, I like to send you a draft for your review. This is your first and best opportunity to point out anything we might have gotten wrong.

What DEQ Does With Your Application

- The draft permit is reviewed internally.
- If noted, corrections are made to the draft permit by the permit writer.
- The permit writer creates discharge monitoring reports in the WYPDES database.
- The discharge monitoring reports are reviewed internally, and corrected if needed.

What DEQ Does With Your Application

- The draft permit is assigned for advertisement in a public notice (PN).
 - PN are advertised once a month, and begin on the 3rd Friday of each month.
 - The general public is notified where to access that month's PN on the WDEQ website via a legal ad in the Casper Star Tribune. PNs are posted here:
<http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/public-notices/>
- By regulation, public notice periods are a minimum of 30 days long. They may be extended by the WQ administrator or director.

During Public Notice -

- During the 30-day public notice period, you should:
 - Review the draft permit carefully.
 - Make note of any possible errors.
 - Contact the WDEQ regarding any possible errors or with questions if you don't understand something (changes in limits or requirements, etc.)

During Public Notice -

- Submit written comments as directed in the public notice if you feel the WDEQ has mischaracterized your facility, or if any of the new limits/requirements will cause issues at your facility. Be specific, comments such as “we don’t like this permit” or “the limits are too low” probably won’t get you what you want.

During Public Notice -

- Any person or entity may submit public comments to the WDEQ as per the PN instructions.
- If comments were submitted during the PN for your facility, they must be officially addressed by the WDEQ prior to permit issuance.
- Any person may request a public hearing during the PN period. If the Director determines that sufficient cause or interest exists to warrant a public hearing, one will be scheduled, and you'll be informed as to the details.

During Public Notice -

- Once any comments are addressed, and any public hearings attended to, the permit will be routed for signature. Permits are not issued until signed by the WDEQ director and administrator.

After Public Notice-

- The signed permit is routed back to the permit writer for final processing. Permit status is changed to 'In effect' in the WYPDES database, the issuance, expiration, and effective dates of the permit are adjusted as needed.
- By regulation, no WYPDES permit may be issued (in effect) for more than 5 years. To continue discharge activities, permittees must renew their WYPDES permit.
- However, if a permit renewal is held up due to circumstances outside of the permittee's control (lengthy PN comments, etc.), the WDEQ may, at their discretion, extend a WYPDES permit.

After Public Notice-

- Once issued and data processing completed, the permittee will be notified that their permit has been issued and that they can obtain a copy on the WYPDES website:
<http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/wypdes/resources/issued-permits/>.
- The WDEQ staff send out permit renewal notices between one year and six months prior to permit expirations, however **THIS NOTICE IS ONLY A COURTESY! IT IS THE PERMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO TRACK WYPDES PERMIT EXPIRATIONS!!!!**

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▼ WYPDES

➤ Sanitary Sewer Overflows

➤ CAFOs

➤ Discharge Monitoring Reports

➤ Discharge Permitting

➤ Inspection Information

Old
permits
only!

➤ Watershed Protection

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DEQ / Water Quality / WYPDES

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Click here to access all of WYPDES issues permits.

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permits



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WY0000019_US-Department-of-Interior-Fish-and-

Jul 18, 2019



WY0000019_US-Department-of-the-Interior-Fish-and-

Aug 1, 2019



WY0000027_Green-River-Rock-Springs-JPWB_2015-0324.pdf

Jul 18, 2019



Once Your Permit Is Issued-

- Review it again to see if any changes were made as the result of PN comments or public hearings.
- Pay particular attention to the monitoring and reporting section of your permit. Paper DMRs can be downloaded here: <http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/paper-dmr/>, and must be completed and submitted as specified in your permit.
- You may also submit DMRs electronically, go here for instructions on how to sign up for an account: <http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/edmr/>.

Once Your Permit Is Issued-

- Why don't I have the same permit limits as before?
- The WDEQ may have acquired new information that was not available during your last permit cycle. This is especially true if your permit was based upon 7Q10 flows and/or a wasteload allocation.
- EPA may have established new or different requirements that have to be incorporated into your permit.

Once Your Permit Is Issued-

- If your new limits/requirements will be difficult or impossible to meet, that should have been brought up with the WDEQ during the public notice process. However, if they weren't, it's not too late to do so now.
- Contact the WDEQ with your concerns, let us know what you can do, and what you can't do and why.

Permitting Considerations – Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

➤ What are TBELs?

TBELS are minimum attainable effluent quality standards, using demonstrated pollution-control technologies for a particular type of discharge or industry. TBELs are developed independently of potential receiving water impacts, and represent the minimum level of control imposed in a permit.

Permitting Considerations – Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

- For POTWs, TBELs are based upon secondary treatment standards. Secondary treatment uses physical phase separation to remove settleable solids and a biological process to remove dissolved and suspended organic compounds.

Permitting Considerations –

Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

➤ What are Secondary Treatment Standards?
EPA CWA Section 301(b)(1)(B) requires all POTWs in existence on July 1, 1977 to meet discharge limitations based upon secondary treatment (or any more stringent state laws), and established secondary treatment regulations in Part 133.

Permitting Considerations –

Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

Secondary Treatment Standards for POTWs

Parameter	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
BOD ₅ (or CBOD ₅)	30 mg/L (25 mg/L)	45 mg/L (40 mg/L)
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
BOD ₅ and TSS % removal	not less than 85%	N/A
pH	between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units*	

*unless the POTW demonstrates (1) that inorganic chemicals are not added to the wastestream as part of the treatment process, and (2) contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units.

mg/L = milligrams per liter

Permitting Considerations – Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

➤ What are Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards?
Later amendments to CWA section 304(d) called for EPA to develop alternative standards for certain types of POTWs – those using waste stabilization ponds (lagoons) or trickling filters as the principal treatment process. The alternative standards for lagoons and trickling filters referred to as “equivalent to secondary treatment” standards.

Permitting Considerations –

Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards for POTWs

Parameter	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
BOD ₅ (or CBOD ₅)	45 mg/L (40 mg/L)	65 mg/L (60 mg/L)
TSS	45 mg/L	65 mg/L
BOD ₅ and TSS % removal	65%	N/A
pH	between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units*	

*unless the POTW demonstrates (1) that inorganic chemicals are not added to the wastestream as part of the treatment process, and (2) contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be less and 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units.

Permitting Considerations – Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

➤ Why do facilities using lagoons or trickling filters get treated differently?

These treatments are capable of significant BOD₅ and TSS reduction, but might not consistently achieve secondary standards. Congress recognized that these types of facilities needed alternate limits to prevent requiring expensive upgrades that small communities often can't afford, and that their systems were performing at their originally designed performance levels.

Permitting Considerations –

Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

To be eligible for the ‘equivalent to secondary’ treatment standards, a POTW must meet all three criteria established in § 133.101(g).

- (1) A demonstration that the facility consistently exceeds the secondary BOD₅ and TSS limits, even though the facility is properly operated and maintained, according to §133.101 (f).
- (2) The principal treatment process must be either a waste stabilization pond or a trickling filter.
- (3) The treatment works provides significant municipal wastewater biological treatment, as established in § 133.101 (k).

Permitting Considerations –

Secondary and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards

➤ Are there any other circumstances where different standards might be applicable?

Yes. Federal regulations allow states to make adjustments to the standards and to apply adjusted standards on a case-by-case basis. However, these adjustments must be explained and justified.

Permitting Considerations – Water-Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

➤ What are WQBELs?

WQBELs are effluent limits protective of receiving water quality.

➤ Well, don't TBELs protect water quality?

Yes, they do.....but a TBEL only provides minimum protection, TBELs are based upon industries and available treatment technologies, not receiving water quality.

Permitting Considerations – Water-Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

Suppose that a POTW wants to build a new treatment plant on a very high-quality water – let's say that this stream is a renown native trout habitat, and there are several drinking water plant intakes downstream.

Permitting Considerations –

Water-Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

Parameter	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
BOD ₅ (or CBOD ₅)	30 mg/L (25 mg/L)	45 mg/L (40 mg/L)
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
BOD ₅ and TSS % removal	not less than 85%	N/A
pH	between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units*	

These are the TBEL limits. Limits for ammonia, E. coli, nutrients, total dissolved solids, turbidity, temperature, and possibly limits for metals and/or organics might be needed. WQBELs come into play when TBELs alone are inadequate to achieve water quality standards.

Permitting Considerations – Dilution and Assimilative Capacity

- What does dilution mean and how does it impact my permit?
 - Dilution may occur when the discharge enters the receiving water.
- When dilution is available, the operator may “use” a portion of it to meet effluent limits. Assimilative capacity is the term used to describe the amount of “dilution capacity”.

Permitting Considerations – Dilution and Assimilative Capacity

- When might there be no or limited assimilative capacity?
 - If the stream has been listed as impaired for a particular pollutant.
 - If the 7Q10 flow in a stream is either zero or very low.
 - If there are other dischargers also requesting use of assimilative capacity for a conservative pollutant.

Permitting Considerations – Dilution and Assimilative Capacity

- Available assimilative capacity is usually calculated in permits using a wasteload allocation (WLA).

Parameter and Season	Low Flow, cfs (7Q10)	Low Flow, MGD (7Q10)	Discharge Rate, MGD	Combined Flow, MGD	Water Quality Standard	Background Concentration (LA)	Assimilative Capacity of Stream	Allowable Standard	Limit (WLA) (Cd)
Nomenclature and Calculations		(Qs)	(Qd)	(Qr)	(Cr)	(Cs)		(Cr)	$(Cd) = (QrCr) - (QsCs) / Qd$
E. coli, #/100 mL, monthly average, May-Oct	1.0	0.65	2.9	3.55	126	100	26	105.2	106
E. coli, #/100 mL, daily max, May-Oct	1.0	0.65	2.9	3.55	410	100	310	162	176

Permitting Considerations – 7Q10

- One of the major concerns when establishing WQBELs is streamflow. Obviously, a large stream has more dilution capacity than a small one. But how to quantify streamflow....what flow should be used in calculating effluent limits? Usually, a “critical low flow” is used...and the exact ‘critical low flow’ used can vary.
- Most often, a ‘7Q10’ flow is used when calculating WQBELs, which is a statistical parameter defined as the lowest flow occurring for seven consecutive days once every ten years.

Permitting Considerations – 7Q10

- The idea behind 7Q10 calculations is to determine low flow conditions in the receiving water. By considering low flow conditions in the receiving water, and establishing permit limits protective of low flow conditions, water quality is protected in the stream during the worst-case scenario, and, by extrapolation, all the rest of the time.
- To determine a valid 7Q10 flow, daily flow data is required. This information can be obtained from USGS.

Permitting Considerations – 7Q10

- A statistical software package called ‘SW Toolbox’, developed by the USGS and EPA, is often used to analyze the data and calculate a 7Q10 flow. SW Toolbox combines a GIS interface with statistical software (R Stats), to allow the user to select a watershed, locate flow monitoring stations, download USGS flow data, and perform a number of statistical calculations. SW Toolbox and R Stats are shareware, and can be downloaded and used by anyone, there is also a really good user’s manual available on the USGS website.

Permitting Considerations – 7Q10

- When sufficient data is available, this is a great tool for calculating 7Q10 flows. Flow data collection is expensive, and not all streams have USGS flow stations, and some stations may not have a sufficient period of record to enable use of the SW Toolkit software.
- Does that mean that dischargers only get TBELs in those situations? No, other critical low flow calculations and/or estimations can be used. However, the method used has to be scientifically valid.

Permitting Considerations – Compliance Schedules

- What if there's no streamflow data available at all? Or only a very small amount? The permit could still move forward. It could contain very conservative limits and a requirement that the permittee collect daily streamflow data, with a proviso that when sufficient data is collected, the permit will be revisited and limits recalculated based upon the collected data.
- This type of provisional permit condition is called a 'compliance schedule'.

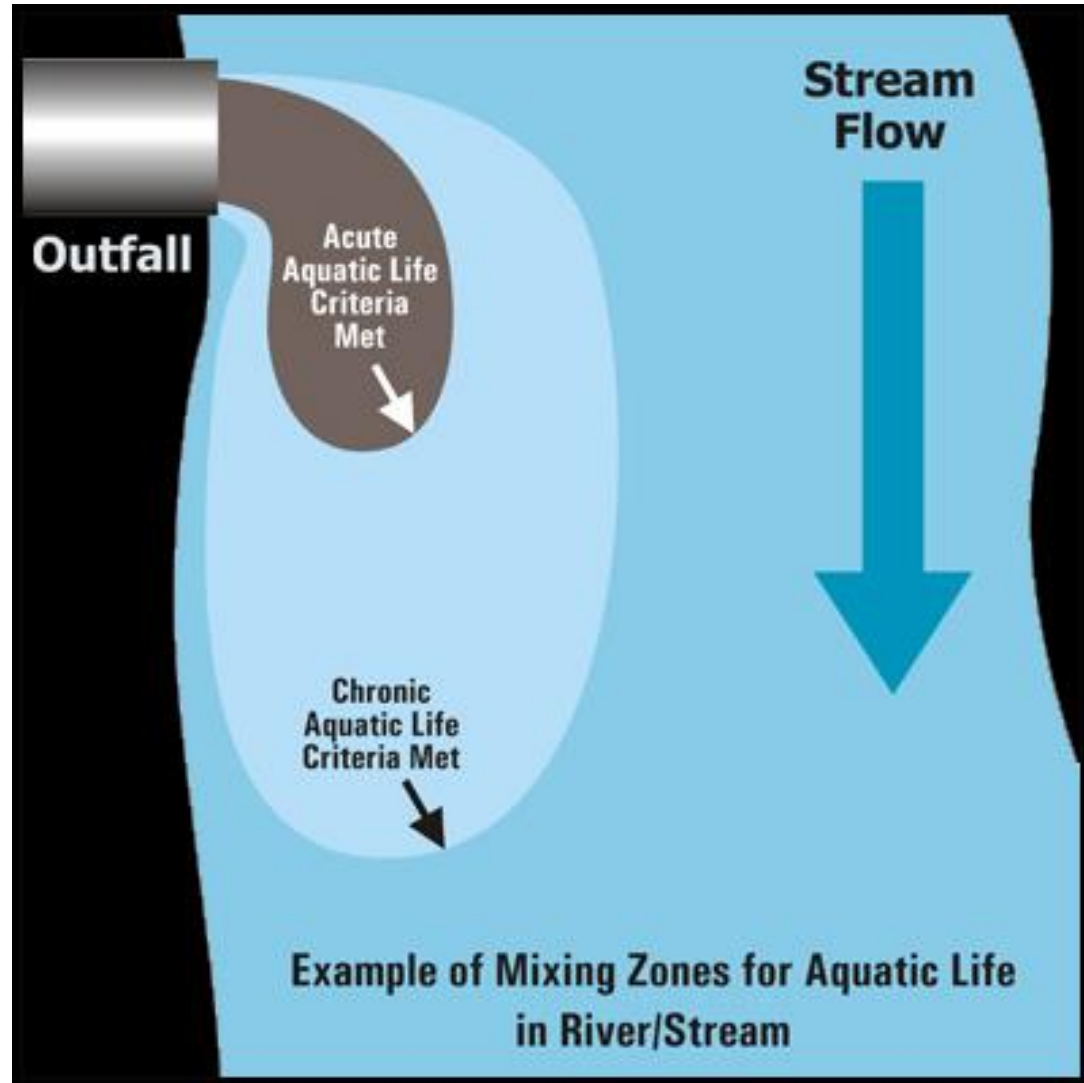
Permitting Considerations – Compliance Schedules

- Compliance schedules can be used in other situations, most often when a permittee is having trouble meeting new or revised permit limits. It provides a window of opportunity for the permittee to provide needed data or to come into compliance with a new or revised permit limit.
- Compliance schedules are not appropriate for new permits.

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

➤ What's a mixing zone?

A limited area within a receiving water body where initial dilution of point source pollution discharge takes place. WQBELs may be exceeded in portions of the mixing zone.



Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Mixing Zone Design Concepts:
 - The size and configuration of the mixing zone shall not impair the integrity of the water body as a whole.
 - There shall be no lethality to aquatic organisms through the mixing zone.
 - There shall be no significant risks to human populations associated with the mixing zone (e.g. proximity to recreation areas or drinking water intakes).

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Mixing Zone Design Concepts:
 - Relevant mixing zone design considerations shall be based upon critical flow conditions for both the receiving water and the effluent.
 - Is the mixing complete and near instantaneous or incomplete at the point of discharge?

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Complete and near instantaneous mixing:
- Where the discharge is to a river or stream and mixing can be demonstrated to be instantaneous and complete at critical conditions, an appropriate dilution allowance may be used to calculate chemical-specific discharge limitations.

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- An assumption of complete mixing may be based upon:
 - Mean daily flow of the discharge exceeds the critical in-stream flow.
 - Discharge is accomplished using a diffuser that covers the entire stream width at critical flow,
 - In-stream studies conducted by the permittee that show bank-to-bank in-stream concentrations vary by no more than 10% for all discharge parameters,
 - Other scientifically defensible studies, outlet designs, and/or configurations provided by the permittee.

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Incomplete mixing:
- Where critical condition dilution is available and effluent does not mix at a near instantaneous and complete rate, an appropriate mixing zone may be designated.

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Where allowed, mixing zones are determined as follows:
 - For streams and rivers, mixing zones shall not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the RWB's cross-sectional area or a length more than 10X the stream width at critical low flow, whichever is more limiting.
 - For lakes, mixing zones shall not exceed 5% of the lake's surface area or 200' in radius, whichever is more limiting.
- The above parameters are used to limit the maximum size of a mixing zone. Mixing zones are also limited by:

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Pollutant bioaccumulation in fish or wildlife,
- Biologically important areas (fish spawning areas, fish nursery areas)
- Low pollutant acute to chronic ratio,
- Potential human pollutant exposure,
- Wildlife attraction to pollutant plume,
- Pollutant toxicity/persistence,
- Zone of passage for fish or other species,
- Cumulative effects from multiple discharges and/or mixing zones.

Permitting Considerations – Mixing Zones

- Within the mixing zone, WQBELs may not apply. However, mixing zones shall be free from:
 - Objectionable deposits.
 - Debris, scum, oil, or other matter.
 - Objectionable color, odor, or taste.
 - Acute lethality.
 - Shall not cause undesirable aquatic life.
 - Visible sheen or deposits,
 - Damaging effects to normal growth, function, or reproduction.

Permitting Considerations – Antidegradation

➤ What does antidegradation mean?

Surface waters not designated as Class 1, and with quality better than the standards contained in these regulations, shall be maintained at that higher quality. However, the department may issue a permit for any project or development constituting a new or increased source of pollution, to these waters provided:

Permitting Considerations – Antidegradation

- (i) Water quality is not lowered below applicable standards;
- (ii) All existing water uses are fully maintained and protected;
- (iii) The highest statutory and regulatory requirements and cost effective and reasonable best management practices have been achieved; and
- (iv) The lowered water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development.

Permitting Considerations – Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET)

- What is WET testing?
 - WET tests measure the effluent's effects on aquatic test organism's ability to survive, grow, and reproduce.
- Well, don't the effluent limits in my permit prevent negative effects to aquatic organisms?
- Well, yes and no. While WYPDES permit limits are established with aquatic organism protection in mind, they do not consider whether the effluent contains constituents that may, when combined, have greater toxicity than when considered individually, or the toxicity of constituent breakdown products.

Permitting Considerations – Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET)

- WET testing may also be needed when:
 - The permittee's effluent contains constituents with unknown toxicity.
 - The permittee may not have exact knowledge of effluent makeup (as in POTW effluent).
 - The permittee is discharging to an environmentally sensitive receiving stream.

Permitting Considerations – Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET)

- What is WET testing, exactly?
 - The permittee collects a volume of effluent, and sends or takes it on ice to the testing lab.
 - At the lab, special test organisms are placed in a series of test vessels with varying concentrations of effluent and makeup water. The organisms are monitored over the course of several days for mortality and/or reproductive success, depending on the type of WET test (acute or chronic).

Permitting Considerations – Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET)

- A passing test depends upon the conditions of the WYPDES permit.
- If the effluent is found to be toxic, the permittee then must undergo the TIE/TRE process to identify the toxic effluent constituent and reduce it in order to pass WETT.

Permitting Considerations – Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET)

- What can go wrong in WET testing?
 - A lot. Sloppy sample collection/preservation, holding time exceedances, non-sterile lab technique, inappropriate/contaminated makeup water, inappropriate/sub-standard test organisms, failure to maintain sample pH, hardness, and/or temperature can cause “false” WETT failures. Failed tests are usually repeated to ensure reproducibility.
 - For test failures, the permittee must try to identify toxicity and to reduce toxicity. Once TIE/TRE accomplished, WETT is repeated.

Permitting Considerations – DEQ Rules and Regulations

- Copies of DEQ Rules and Regulations can be accessed here:
 - <http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/surface-water-quality-standards-2/>
just click on the appropriate link.

Administration

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Waste

Water Quality

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> Water and Waste Advisory Board

⌕ Groundwater

⌕ WYPDES

✓ Watershed Protection

⌕ CWA Section 401 - Turbidity -
Wetland

> NEPA

> Willwood Dam and Shoshone River

> Nonpoint Source

> Quality Assurance Quality Control

> Surface Water Monitoring

✓ Surface Water Quality Standards

> Nutrient Pollution

> Triennial Review of Surface

WQS and
requirements

DEQ / Water Quality

Surface Water Quality Standards

Wyoming's surface water quality standards include designated uses, water quality criteria, and antidegradation provisions to protect and restore Wyoming's surface waters. The standards are developed to be consistent with the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act and federal Clean Water Act using scientific principles, available data and supporting information, as well as public input.

Current Standards

Wyoming's Surface Water Quality Standards are included in **Chapter 1** of the Water Quality Rules and Regulations and were last updated on April 24, 2018. Implementation Policies for Antidegradation, Mixing Zones and Dilution Allowances, and Use Attainability Analysis were last revised on September 24, 2013. An Interim Policy on Establishing Effluent Limits for Permitted Point Source Discharges to Class 1 Water Tributaries was developed in 2007.

Surface water designated uses are assigned to Wyoming's surface waters through a hierarchical classification system. To determine the class and designated uses that apply to particular surface waters in Wyoming, use the Wyoming Surface Water Classification List and the Recreation Designated Uses Web Map. Changes to designated uses and site-specific water quality criteria are made through a formal process and can be viewed here.

The salinity standards adopted through the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (Forum) also apply to Wyoming surface waters within the Colorado River Basin. The Forum's most recent

Do We HAVE to Have a WYPDES Permit?

- ALL discharges to surface waters shall have a WPDES permit. (Note that dry draws, playa lakes, and irrigation ditches are “surface waters of the state”.)
- Land application and leachfield discharges don’t need WYPDES permits, but DO need a permit for the chosen activity.

QUESTIONS?